

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V
DATE: 16.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>1. Round off the following number to the nearest tens. a. 826 _____</p> <p>2. The halfway number between: a. 7,000 and 8,000 is _____</p> <p>3. Round off the following number to the nearest thousands. a. 8,585</p> <p>4. 4500 is the halfway number between _____ and _____.</p> <p>5. Estimate each sum to the nearest ten lakhs. Also find the actual sum. a. 19842767 + 26438051 _____</p> <p>6. Find the average of the following numbers. 5, 8, 9, 6</p> <p>7. Find the average of the first 10 odd numbers.</p> <p>8. The average mark of 5 students is 78. Find the total marks scored by all the students.</p> <p>9. Rohit scored 38, 40, 56, 72, 31 runs in 5 matches and Rahul scored 42, 41, 30, 32 runs in 4 matches. Who scored better?</p> <p>10. List all the numbers that can be rounded to: a. 50</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER NO. 4 - FACTORS AND MULTIPLES Ex.-4.1 Q. no. 1 to Q.no. 8 <u>All the sums to be done in the Maths notebook.</u></p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CH- 7 SKELETAL SYSTEM AND NERVOUS SYSTEM</u></p> <p><u>A. Objective type questions</u></p> <p><u>I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.</u></p> <p>1. Muscles are attached to the bones with the help of special tissues called <u>tendons</u>.</p> <p>2. The <u>femur</u> is the longest bone in the human body.</p> <p>3. When the sight of food makes your mouth water, then seeing the food is known as the <u>stimulus</u> and the production of saliva in your mouth is the <u>response</u>.</p>

4. The **lens** of the eye helps us to focus the light.
5. The **inner ear** transforms sound into a nerve signal which is sent to the brain via nerves.

II. Write T for the true and F for the false statement.

1. The backbone is made up of 33 small bones called ribs. **False**
2. The bone marrow makes blood cells for the body. **True**
3. The backbone protects the reflex actions. **False**
4. Cerebellum is responsible for learning and memory. **False**
5. Motor nerves carry messages from the body to the brain. **False**

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these protects the spinal cord?
Ans. c. Backbone
2. Which of these help us in movement?
Ans. d. All of these
3. Which of these holds the bones together at the joints?
Ans. a. Ligament
4. Which of these is the smallest bone in the body?
Ans. d. Stirrup
5. Which of these muscles are under our control?
Ans. a. Skeletal muscles
6. Which of these parts of the brain controls our heartbeat and breathing?
Ans. c. Medulla
7. Which part of the eye is responsible for giving the colour to the eye?
Ans. b. Iris
8. Which part of the ear receives vibration from outside?
Ans. a. Pinna

IV. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Knee | a. Ball and socket joint |
| 2. Neck | b. Gliding joint |
| 3. Hip | c. Hinge joint |
| 4. Ankle | d. Brain |
| 5. Skull | e. Pivot joint |

1	2	3	4	5
c	e	a	b	d

B. Very short answer questions

I. Give two examples of the following.

1. Girdles -- **Shoulder girdle and Hip girdle**
2. Ball and socket joints -- **Shoulder joint and Hip joint**
3. Hinge joints -- **Knee and Elbow**
4. Parts of the eye -- **Retina and Iris**
5. Parts of the ear -- **Outer ear and Eardrum**

II. Give one word for the following.

1. The long, single bone that makes the upper arm
Humerus

2. A jelly-like substance that fills the hollow of the bone Bone marrow
3. A tough, elastic substance that holds the bones together at the joints Cartilage
4. The part of the brain that controls the heartbeat Medulla
5. The part of the eye where an image gets formed Retina

N.B. All the above exercises to be done in the science textbook.

C. Answer the following

1. What is a joint? Name the different kinds of joints found in the body.
Ans. A joint is a place where two or more bones meet. There are four types of joint. They are as follow: a. Ball and Socket joint, b. Hinge joint, c. Pivot joint, d. Gliding joint
2. List three important functions of the skeletal system.
Ans. The three important function of the skeletal system are
 - i. The skeleton gives shape and support to our body.
 - ii. It protects our soft internal organs.
 - iii. It allows the movement of different body part.
3. Differentiate between cardiac muscles and smooth muscles.
Ans. Cardiac muscles are found in heart. It is an involuntary striated muscle. We do not have control over this type of muscles, whereas smooth muscles are found in our digestive system. It is involuntary non-striated muscle. This type of muscle also works automatically.
4. Write the different parts of the brain with one function of each.
Ans. There are three parts of brain.
 - i. Cerebrum – It is responsible for learning, memory, intelligence and logic.
 - ii. Cerebellum – It is responsible for muscle coordination and maintaining body balance.
 - iii. Medulla – It is responsible for activities like heartbeat, breathing, swallowing and sneezing.
5. Differentiate between sensory and motor nerves.
Ans. Sensory nerves carry messages from different parts of the body to the brain or spinal cord, whereas motor nerves carry messages from the brain or spinal cord to the different parts of the body.
6. What is a reflex action? Explain how it works with the help of an example.
Ans. The automatic response of the body to a particular stimulus is called a reflex action. For example, on touching a hot object we immediately remove our hand from it. Here the hot object is the stimulus and removal of our hand is the response.

N.B. Answer the following question to be done in the Science note-book.

HINDI

हिन्दी भाषा- लिंग

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ |
2. लिंग एवं उसके भेदों की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित याद करें |
3. पृष्ठ संख्या 30 पर दिया गया कार्य क्रिया कलाप लिखकर सुन्दर अक्षरों में उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें |
4. अभ्यास नंबर 3 एवं 5 पेन्सिल से पुस्तक में ही लिखें |

परिभाषा- शब्द के जिस रूप से पुरुष जाति या स्त्री जाति का बोध हो,

उसे लिंग कहते हैं |

भेद- हिन्दी में लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं |

1/ पुल्लिंग

2/ स्त्रीलिंग

पुल्लिंग - पुरुष जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द पुल्लिंग कहलाते हैं |

जैसे- बालक, राजकुमार, छात्र, लेखक, गायक, अभिनेता, बैल, शेर,

आदि |

स्त्रीलिंग – स्त्री जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द स्त्रीलिंग कहलाते हैं |

जैसे- नानी, लड़की, बकरी, गाय, लेखिका, आदि |

अभ्यास कार्य –

4/ रंगीन शब्दों का लिंग बदलकर वाक्यों को पुनः लिखिए |

क/ लड़का मैदान में खेल रहा है |

लड़की मैदान में खेल रही है |

ख/ कवि को उसकी कविता के लिए पुरुष्कार मिला |

कवयित्री को उसकी कविता के लिए पुरुष्कार मिला |

ग/ मेरी माँ विदुषी हैं।

मेरे पिता विद्वान हैं।

घ/ मोर नाच रहा है।

मोरनी नाच रही है।

ड/ फिल्म में अभिनेता ने अच्छा काम किया।

फिल्म में अभिनेत्री ने अच्छा काम किया।

6/ नीचे दिए वाक्यों में लिंग संबंधी अशुद्धियों को ठीक करके लिखिए।

क/ कौआ रोटी का टुकड़ा ले गई।

कौआ रोटी का टुकड़ा ले गया।

ख/ लक्ष्मीबाई बहुत वीर था।

लक्ष्मीबाई बहुत वीरांगना थीं।

ग/ काँच की कटोरी टूट गया।

काँच की कटोरी टूट गयी।

घ/ अध्यापिका जी पढ़ा रहा हैं।

अध्यापिका जी पढ़ा रही हैं।

वर्तनी संबंधी सामान्य अशुद्धियाँ

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. दिए गए शब्दों को बोलकर दो बार पढ़ें।

2. इन सभी शब्दों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में ध्यान से साफ-साफ लिखें।

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
आधीन	अधीन	अत्याधिक	अत्यधिक
अवश्यकता	आवश्यकता	समाजिक	सामाजिक
बारात	बरात	आगामी	आगामी
परिवारिक	पारिवारिक	सप्ताहिक	साप्ताहिक
कवी	कवि	ऋषी	ऋषि

तिथी	तिथि	क्योंकी	क्योंकि
रितु	ऋतु	रिण	ऋण
क्रिपा	कृपा	बृज	ब्रज
मात्रभूमि	मातृभूमि	परिक्षा	परीक्षा
बिमार	बीमार	अतित	अतीत
गुरू	गुरु	मृत्यू	मृत्यु
तुफान	तूफान	साधू	साधु
शुन्य	शून्य	एश्वर्य	ऐश्वर्य
ओरत	औरत	त्यौहार	त्योहार
सटेशन	स्टेशन	सपष्ट	स्पष्ट
अलोकिक	अलौकिक	आंख	आँख
कहां	कहाँ	विग्ज्ञान	विज्ञान

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ -5 एकांकी | उठो पार्थ, गांडीव सँभालो |

लेखक – अयोध्या नाथ शर्मा

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ |
2. कठिन शब्दों को साफ-साफ लिखें |
3. पाठ को दो बार पढ़ें |
4. पुस्तक से शब्द भंडार उत्तर पुस्तिका में सुन्दर ढंग से क्रमानुसार लिखें |
5. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न एवं रिक्त स्थान पुस्तक में ही करें |

कठिन शब्द –

1.पितामह	2.शंखध्वनि	3.संबंधियों	4. बाध्य	5. यादवेद्र	6. शिथिल	7.दुर्बलता
8.लाक्षागृह	9.युधिष्ठिर	10.जनार्दन	11.निष्क्रिय	12.रक्तपात	13.स्वजन	14. संदेह

प्रश्न-उत्तर-

प्र.1. अर्जुन युद्ध से क्यों बचना चाहता है ?

उ. अर्जुन युद्ध करके अपने गुरु द्रोण, मामा शला, पितामह भीष्म, आदि को मारना नहीं चाहता है, अतः वह युद्ध से बचना चाहता है |

प्र.2. अर्जुन बार-बार भ्रम में क्यों पड़ जाता है ?

उ. अर्जुन अभी अज्ञान है | वह दुर्बलता का शिकार है अतः वह बार-बार भ्रम में पड़ जाता है |

प्र.3. क्या श्रीकृष्ण के उपदेश से अर्जुन का मोह समाप्त हो सका ?

उ. हा, श्रीकृष्ण के उपदेश से मोह समाप्त हो गया |

प्र.4. अर्जुन अपने रथ को कहाँ ले जाने के लिए श्री कृष्ण से कहता है ?

उ. अर्जुन श्री कृष्ण से अपने रथ को दोनों सेनाओं के बीच में ले जाने को कहता है |

प्र.5. अर्जुन युद्ध भूमि में अपने सामने किन-किन को देखता है ?

उ. युद्ध भूमि में अर्जुन अपने सामने गुरु द्रोण, मामा शला, पितामह भीष्म को देखता है |

प्र.6. श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को क्या बात समझाते हैं ?

उ. श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को यह बात समझाते हैं कि अधर्मियों का नाश करना ही एक वीर का धर्म है | यदि तुम युद्ध से पीछे हटोगे तो तुम्हारी संतान तुम्हें कायर कहेगी | कायर की सभी जगह निंदा होती है |

प्र.7. श्री कृष्ण किसे वीर बताते हैं ?

उ. श्री कृष्ण बताते हैं कि जो अधर्म पर चलते हैं और अधर्मियों का साथ देते हैं, उनका विनाश करना ही वीर का धर्म है |

प्र.8. कर्मवीर की क्या पहचान है ?

उ. कर्मवीर की पहचान यह है कि वे फल की इच्छा न कर ईमानदारी

से केवल अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं।

प्र.9. श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को कौरव के किस-किस छल-कपट को याद दिलाते हैं?

उ. श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को शकुनि का छल, दुर्योधन का लाक्षागृह जलाना, प्रजा

पर अत्याचार, शान्ति-संदेश के समय श्री कृष्ण का अपमान याद दिलाते हैं।

प्र.10. सच्चा संन्यासी कौन होता है ?

उ. सच्चा संन्यासी कर्तव्य-कर्म छोड़कर निष्क्रिय होकर नहीं बैठता। सच्चा

संन्यासी सजग होकर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करता है तथा फल की

इच्छा नहीं करता।

प्र.11. कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करने वाला व्यक्ति कैसा रह जाता है ?

उ. कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करने वाला व्यक्ति न तो धर्म का रहस्य जान

पाता है और न ही ईश्वर को पाता है।

विलोम शब्द लिखो-

दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाए -

क/ शांति ख/ संन्यासी ग/ कर्तव्य घ/ युद्ध

वीर X कायर

समर्थ X असमर्थ

अच्छा X बुरा

विजय X पराजय

शांति X अशांति

ENGLISH

Topic- Conjunctions

1. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct conjunctions from the brackets.

a. My mother took me to the shop, _____ bought me a new dress.(but/and)

b. You must study for the test _____ you will fail. (or/but)

c. Mom said we must wash the dishes _____ clean our rooms. (if/and)

d. You can't go outside _____ it's raining heavily. (or/because)

e. The boy wanted the book _____ he couldn't reach it.(or/but)

f. Let me know _____ you go to the market. (if/and)

2. Correct the conjunctions in the sentences

a. Kiran loves cupcakes but donuts.

b. Do you like coffee but tea?

- c. He has a small house because it feels very spacious.
- d. I love March so it is time to fly kites.
- e. They both look good for you can only choose one.

3. Combine the sentences with conjunctions and, but, or, so, because or until.

- a. You may leave now. You may leave early tomorrow.
- b. We had to stay at Chandigarh. The road to Shimla was blocked.
- c. I am very hungry. The fridge is empty.
- d. I will go to the market. I will buy vegetables.
- e. Sitara is unwell. She did not come to school.
- f. They will stay here. The snow stops.

Comprehension

The lion and the mouse

A lion was awakened from sleep by a mouse running over his face. Rising up with anger, he caught the mouse and was about to kill him. Then, the mouse interrupted saying, "if you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness." The lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that the lion was caught by some hunters, who tied him by strong ropes to the ground. The mouse recognizing the lions roar, came and cut the rope with his teeth, and set him free! The mouse then told the lion, "you laughed at the idea that I would ever be able to help you. You didn't expect to receive from me any repayment of your favour. Now you know that it is possible for even a mouse to help out a lion."

Read the story and answer the following questions

- Q1. What caused the lion to wake up from his sleep?
- Q2. Why did the lion laugh at the mouse?
- Q3. What happened to the lion one day?
- Q4. How did the mouse save the lion?

Write the antonyms of the following words

- a. weak x _____
- b. cruelty x _____
- c. cried x _____
- d. give x _____
- e. impossible x _____
- f. hinder x _____

Find words in the passage that mean the same as the following

- a. to wake up- _____
- b. Thick string to tie up heavy things- _____

Make sentences

- a. kindness
- b. hunters
- c. rope
- d. help

Ch-2 Cats, Rats and Bugs in Borneo

Written work to be done in English lit note book.

Read the Chapter (English Access Reader)

Poster making: Make a poster on saving the Earth. Refer pg no from the book.

Synonyms

1. swamps - lands that are very wet or covered with water and in which plants, trees etc grow.
2. world Health organizational - an international organization that aims to fight and control diseases.
3. thatched roofs - roofs made of dried straw, leaves and other parts of plants .
4. devouring - eating all of something quickly.
5. suction - to remove air from a space so that two surfaces can stick together.
6. gobbling up - eating something very quickly.

Antonyms

1. sooner x later
2. kind x cruel
3. stop x begin/start
4. tiny x huge
5. top x bottom
6. inside x outside
7. died x lived
8. always x never, seldom
9. beginning x end
10. planned x unplanned

Fill in the blanks

1. The mosquitoes breed in Borneo's swamps and rainforests.
2. Hundreds of caterpillars were devouring the roofs.
3. The caterpillars were not affected much by the DDT.
4. Geckos can scoot up and down walls and cling to ceilings when they hunt for flies.
5. All living things are connected like the strands in a web
6. People in Boreo liked having geckos running around inside their houses. .

Write whether true or false

1. Borneo was infested with wasps. False
2. The Geckos devoured the roofs of the houses. False
3. DDT was sprayed inside the houses to kill houseflies. True
4. Borneo is the largest island in Asia. - True
5. Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei have territories on Borneo island. - True

Give One word answers

1. What are roofs made of dried straw and leaves called?

Ans. thatched roofs.

2. Name the international organization that aims to fight and control diseases.

Ans. World Health Organization.

3. What is land that is wet and covered with water, and in which plants grow called?

Ans. Swamps

4. Name a chemical used to kill houseflies.

Ans. DDT

5. Give another word for little lizards.

Ans. Geckos

Reference to context.

1. "By the end of this true tale, people discovered this_

Each thing that happened made something else happen....

because all living things are connected like the strands in a web".

a) Who were the people?

Ans The inhabitants of Borneo island.

b) Name the people affected by the incident.

Ans lizards, houseflies, cats, wasps

c) How was the problem solved?

Ans .Cats were parachuted on to the island.

d) Who did the problem start with?

Ans .It started with the mosquitoes and the houseflies.

Make sentences

1. chewed

2. rainforests

3. island

4. discovered

5. connected

Answer the following questions

Q1. What was the problem on Borneo island?

Ans. Mosquitoes were breeding in the swamps and rainforests which could cause malaria.

Q2 What measures did WHO take to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Ans. WHO decided to get rid of the mosquitoes by spraying the island with great quantities of an insect poison called DDT.

	<p>Q3) How did the caterpillars increase in number? Ans .As the wasps died due to the DDT along with the mosquitoes and there were no wasps to eat the caterpillars. Hence they increased in number.</p> <p>Q4) Who ate the houseflies? What did they have on their feet? Ans .Little lizards called geckos ate the houseflies. They had tiny suction pads on the bottom of their feet.</p> <p>Q5) What did WHO finally do to solve the problem? Ans. The WHO finally parachuted new cats into Borneo to catch the rats.</p> <p>• Jumbled words</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ouitsomq- mosquito 2. noerob- borneo 3. riamala- malaria 4. sarpillretca- caterpillars 5. skogce- geckos <p><u>Identify the error in the following sentences and rewrite correctly</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sara lives in village Ans Sara lives in a village. 2. I love play guitar Ans I love to play the guitar. 3. Mammoth is elephant ancesstor. Ans The Mammoth is the elephant's ancesstor. 4. Baker sell cookies by dozen Ans The baker sells the cookies by the dozen. 5. I left my homework at the home Ans. I left my homework at home.
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>CHAPTER 8 : PRAIRIES – THE GRASSY PLAINS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and write them in the notebook. 2. Write the keywords along with their meanings in the S.St notebook. 3. Do the exercise – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) Tick the correct answer. B) Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box. C) Write true or false. D) Answer the following Questions : <p>Q1. Write the location and extent of the Prairies? Ans The Prairies are vast grasslands located in North America. They are situated wholly in the northern hemisphere.</p>

They stretch from Canada in the north, upto Mexico in the south. They are almost midway between the Equator and the North pole.

Q2. Why is the Prairies called the “Wheat Bowl of the World?”

Ans – Prairies is called the “Wheat Bowl of the World” because wheat is grown in plenty here.

Q3. What do you know about the Wildlife of prairies?

Ans – Some animals found in this region are antelopes, deer and prairie dogs. Prairie dogs are a type of rodents. Birds like golden eagle, owls and hawks are also common. American buffalo known as “Bison” is also found here.

Q4. What do you know about the farmers of Prairies?

Ans – Farmers live in small homes on the farms with their families. They have huge farmland spread over hundreds of hectares. Farmers in Prairies are very rich because of excessive production of crops.

Q5. Write about the transport system of Prairies?

Ans – The Prairies have a well-developed network of roadways, railways and airways. Goods are easily transported within and outside the Prairies.

Extra Questions –

Q1. What do you know about minerals and industries of Prairies?

Ans – Minerals like coal and oil are found here.

The main industries located here are :

- 1) Ore-crushing Refineries
- 2) Meat packaging
- 3) Flour mills
- 4) Milk-food

Q2. What are the different names of grasslands?

Ans – The different names of grasslands in different parts of the world are :

- 1) Prairies in North America
- 2) Steppes in Russia
- 3) Downs in Australia
- 4) Pampas in South America
- 5) Veld in South Africa

Q3. What do you know about land features of Prairies?

Ans – The Prairies are spread over endless plains. Many kilometres can be seen without obstruction. These grasslands are watered by the rivers Mississippi and Missouri.

	<p>Q4. Describe the natural vegetation of Prairies? Ans – There are not many trees in Prairies. Trees like willow, alder and poplar can be seen along the banks of rivers.</p> <p>Q5. Describe the type of climate Prairies have? Ans – The Prairies have extreme type of climate. They are hot in summers and cold in winters. The total annual rainfall is about 50 centimetres. Most of it is during summer season. There are mild showers during winter season. The northern parts remain covered with snow during winter season.</p> <p>Q6. Name some major cities of this region? Ans – Some major cities of this region are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chicago 2) St Louis 3) Kansas 4) Dallas <p>Map Activities : On an outline map of the World, mark and label the major grasslands of the World.</p>
<p>COMP.Sc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do all the objective type questions A,B,C in page no. 29 and 30 in your notebook. • <u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you mean by cropping? Ans. Cropping is the process of removing an unwanted part of an image. 2. What is the use of the wrap text feature? Ans. Wrap text feature in MS WORD allows text wrapping i.e it automatically starts a new line when a word in a sentence reaches a border. 3. What are Alignment guides? How are they useful? Ans. The Alignment guides are the green horizontal and vertical lines that appear when we move an image. They help us to align a picture or a text box to a margin, header or a paragraph. 4. Name the groups you would use to change the appearance of an image. Ans. We can change the appearance of an image with the help of Adjust group and the Picture Styles Group. 5. What is WordArt? What are WordArt styles? Ans. WordArt is a text-styling feature of Word 2013. The shape and

	<p>formatting characteristics of a WordArt project are called WordArt styles.</p> <p><u>APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS :</u></p> <p>a. Lavanya has to make a poster on ‘Water Conservation’. She wants to write the text with some style. Which feature of Word 2013 should she use for this purpose?</p> <p>Ans. WordArt</p> <p>b. Meena has inserted WordArt text in a document. Can she change the shape of the text? If yes, which tab, group and option should she use for this purpose?</p> <p>Ans. Yes she can change the shape of the text. She should use the FORMAT tab and select the Text Effects option in the WordArt Styles group.</p> <p>c. Shreya has downloaded a picture from the internet for her project. But she is not happy with the appearance of the pictures. Which feature of Word should she use to remove the unwanted parts of the picture?</p> <p>Ans. Cropping</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ 6 -1,3,4,5 पाठ 9- 1,3,4,5,6</p>

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